VVVVIma COMODECO XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861. Several communications were received from the De

partnents. Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) present ed a petition from the citizen of New-York remon trating against any legislation giving any protection to Slavery in the Territories.

Also, a petition of 700 ci izens c / New-York praying for some adjustment of the diffic dries.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., III.) introduced a bill amentatory to the act of 1793 and U he act of 1850 is relative to fugitive slaves. Referre 1 to the Committee on Jadi-

to fugitive slaves. Referre to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., C. al.) presented the memorial, of Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention, held in Unitersia in 1888 and 1883, transmitting the proceedings of the C. onvention, and a petitiva taking for the passage of the Railroad till.

Mr. WILSON (Rops. Mass.) presented the petition of Moses Daver portend others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a prody passage of the Critical den reselvitions. Mr. Wilson said these men trayed for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Senstor from Kenturky, to wit: The recognition of Slavery and its protection south of latitudes 30, not only in the existing territory, but in territory not yet conducted, purchased, or when; the densal of any power in Congress to abolish Slavery in the Buriet of Columbia while it existed in Virgiam, or to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to teartforlus recognizing Slavery; to pay the owner the full the of a fugitive slave when the Marshal was prevented from arresting him by intindication, and to to be from persons of African when the Marshal was prevented from arcesting him by intimidenten, and to take from persons of African race the right of safrage which they have possested in Massachusetts since the Constitution passed by the Revolutionary fathers was adopted in 1780, and acquire territory in Africa or South America, and seef, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, such free engroes as the States may wish to have removed from her limits. For the adoption of there to wish he has humans provisions in the Constitution beyond the newer of the people over to change, the people of the Free States would scene the immense concession of making the fee of the Commissioner no greaterfor removing a man to Slavery than for dashargers him as a freeman. Surely the prayer of when the Marsha) was prevented from arresting him

Mr. W.GLER (Dem., Penu.) presented resolutions in Mr. H.G.L.K. Dem., Pent., presented resolutions.

Nr. T. the past age of the Criticanden resolutions.

Mr. H.A.L.E. (P. p., N. H.) affered a resolution inquir
mr. The Scept any of the Senate had executed the

deser favore the widow of Louis F. Linn, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, and if not, what

reason?
Mr. CRITHENDEN (S. Am., Ky.) presented a large
number of petitions from Michigan and other States,
asking the pursage of his resolutions referring the
present difficulties to the people for settlement.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting of the railroad presidents and officers, tately held in this city.

Mr. HALE objected to their reception, if they were not addressed to the Senate. not addressed to the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said there was a request

Mr. CARTTEMPEN said there was a request in the resolutions that he presented to the Senate, and claimed that they had a right to be head.

Mr. HALE said if such a precedent were sanctioned, she files would be combered by the proceedings of little-sancpass all over the country.

Mr. SRWAED said he should vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the peoples are application to Compress in any way.

Mr. SRWAPD said he should vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the people to make application to Congress in any way.

Mr. IN ERSON (Dem., Ga.)—I send to the Secretary of the Senate the official information which I have received, that en the 19th inst. the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, passed the following ordinance: [The Secretary then read the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, and also Mr. Iverson's resignation.]

Mr. EVER SON—The paper which has just been read informs the Senate, what has already been announced to the poslic, that the State of Georgia, by a solemn act of Severeign Convention, has withdrawn from the Federal Union. She is no longer one of the United States of America, but has resumed all the powers granted by her to the Federal Government, and asserted her independence as a separate and sovereign State. In performing this important and solemn act, she has been influenced by the deliberate and firm conviction that her safety, her interest, and her honor demanded it. The opinion of her people has been gradually tending to this point for the last ten years, and recent sevents have confirmed it; and an overwhelming majority of the people have elected delegates to a Convention, and expressed in that election a determination to withdraw from the Federal Union. And the Convention, by a like decisive majority, has passed the Ordinance of Secession. Georgia is one of six States which, in less than sixty days, have dissolved their connection with the Federal Union, and declared their separate independence, and steps are now in progress to form a Confederacy of on, and declared their separate independence, and Union, and declared their separate independence, and steps are now in progress to form a Confederacy of their own, and, in a few weeks at the furthest, a Provisional Government will be formed giving them ample powers for their own defense, and with power to enter into negotiations with other nations, to make war, to conclude peace, to form treaties, and do all other things which independent nations may of right do. Provision will be made for the admission of other States to the new Union, and it is confidently believed that, within a few months, all the Southern States of the late Confederacy will be formed into a Union far more homogeneous, and, therefore, far more stable than the one now broken up. I have only to say that this action of my own State, and of her Southern neighbors and sisters, meets the approval of ern neighbors and sisters, meets the approval my well-considered and deliberate judgment, and a one of her native sens and subjects, I shall cheerfully cast my lot with her and them. And, sink or swim live or die. I shall be of and with her and them to the last. By the recession of the Southern States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, two great and momeratous alternatives will devolve on Federal Government. You may acquiesce the Revolution, and acknowledge the independence of the Revolution, and acknowledge the independence of a great Connederacy, or you may make war on the seceding States, and attempt to force them back. If you acknowledge our independence, and treat us as one of the nations of the earth, you can have friendly relations and intercourse with us. You can have an equitable civision of the public property, and of the existing public debt of the United States. But if you existing public debt of the United States. But if you make war upon us, we will seize and hold all the public property in our borders, and in our reach, and we will never pay one dollar of the public debt [laughter], for the faw of nations will extinguish all private and public obligations between the States. The first Federal gun that is fired upon the secoding States—the first crop of blood of any of their people shed by the Federal troops—will cancel every public and private obligation of the South which may be due either to the Federal Government or to the Northern people. We care not in what shape or form, or under what pretext you undertake coercion. We shall consider all efforts to exercise authority over us as acts of war, and shall meet shid resist them accordingly. You may send armies to invade us by hand, or you may send ships to blockade our ports, and destroy our trade and commerce with other nations. You may abolish and commerce with other nations. You may abolish our peris of entry, and by an act of Congress attempt to collect the Federal revenue by may do all or any of these, or similar acts. They will be acts of war, and so understood and considered, and in whatever shape you make war we will fight be acts of war, and so understood and considered, and in whatever shape you make war we will fight you. [Laughter.] You boast of your superior numbers and strength, but remember that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." You have one hundred thousand fighting men. So have we. And, fighting thousand fighting men. So have we. And, fighting upon our own soil, and to preserve our rights, and viadrate our honor, and defend our homes, our firesides, our wives and children from the invader, we shall not be easily conquered. You may possible easily conquered. You may possibly overrun us solute our fields, burn our dwellings, lay our cities

in rums, murder our people, and reduce us to be out you cannot subdue and subjugate us to your

But when you shut up our commerce from the looms of Europe we shall see whether other nations will not

Europe we shall see whether other nations will not have something to say and something to do upon that subject. "Cotton is King," and will oblige you to rake your blockside and draw off your ships. I know that great hopes are raised, and great efforts made to retain the border States in the Union. But let ever-

retain the border States in the Union. But let evercive measures be commenced against the Southern Confederacy or any of the seconing States, and all such
hopes will visuals anto thin air. The first act of Federal legislation looking to coercion, the first Federal gus
fired, the first Veccua iship which takes its station of a
Southern port, will bring all the Southern States,
including Mary land, luggard as she seems to
be in the vind cation of a sound independence, into
otherience and all more with their Southern sisters. And

obedience and alli unce with their Southern sisters. And thus united, they will resist and defy all your efforts.

There are also those who, surrendering all hope of pre-vening the destructi who the Union, and recognizing the existing state of facts, yet hearts.

people have beretofore cherished a firm and sine or reversince and attachment to the Union, and on thing but stern necessity could have convine of them of the propriety of leaving it, or on it have driven them to the alternative of semaration from it, and when they hall see, it is be, not too long delayed, a feature of leaving the line and union to the when they hall see, if it be not coolong delayed, a fractional sense of justice of devoid beeling returning to the Northern mine and he are, and when they can find sufficient and reliable guaranties for their ri hts and equality in the leating, they may, perhane, reconsider their action, and rejoin their former confederates. For myself, I as a free to declare that, unless my opinion stail be resulty changed, I shall never agree to a reconstitution of the Federal Union. The Rubicoa is passed, and it shall never, with my consent, be reconsed. But in this sentiment I may be overruied. I may safely say that nothing will satisfy them, except the recognition of equality, the safety of the institutional rights, for which they have been so long contending in the Union, and the protection of their con chattanan regarding in the Union, and the have been so long contending in the Union, and the herial of which has forced them to their present attidenial of which has forced them to their present atti-tude of self-defease. It remains for me now only to express my grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the uniform courtery and kindness with which I have been treated by those Senators with whom I have had official and social intercourse. And in thus wishing them each a long lite of prosperity and peace, I bid then far well.

neonle home bears

then farewell.

Mr. High ER (Dem., Pa.) presented the resolutions of the Legi-lature of Pennsylvania, which were read.

The Precident's message was then read on motion of Mr. MASON. (See House report.)

fr. MASON. (See House report.) The resolutions of the State of Virginia were also

The resolutions of the State of Virginia were also read.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Ve.) moved that the message be printed. He said these resolutions were passed by the State of Virginia and transmitted directly to the President, to inform him that Virginia had undortaken the office of mediator between the States. The next object of the resolutions was to induce the President to retrain from any act to produce a collision, with the Anovierge that if a collision once occurs it will be beyond the power of any mortal arm to remedy the evils to follow. It was a great effort Virginia was thus making to save the country. Virginia had also called a Convention to meet on the 18th of February. But the great object of her saission now was the prevent any further complication, so as to place the difficulty beyond remedy. He trusted the noble effort of Wirginia would be successful, at least for the time being. If it should result that the questions are of a character to admit of no solution, still the peace of the continent should be preserved, and if the green Union is beyond hope, we should still see if some means cannot be devised by reconstruction or otherwise. Such was the appeal of the great State of Virginia. If there be any Senator who indulges the belief that an attempt to force any State will not lead to was, there never was a man more deluded. He had said so before, and he to force any State will not lead to war, there never was man more deluded. He had said so before, and repeated it now. We have evidence from the section which had separated, that though they had found

it necessary to take possession of the forts and arms, they had done so simply as a measure of precaution, and there was not one, if she should be forts and arms, they had done so simply as a measure of precaution, and there was not one, if she should be restored to the Union, or if peace should be restored to the Union, or if peace follow, who would not account for every dollar of the public property. He had seen nothing but an earnest desire to keep the peace, nor had they been actuated by anything like fear. He believed those States were actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the State of Virginia invokes like feeling from the Government. This was the only course to avert the evils which threaten us.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said he would like to ask a question. If Virginia, in her solemn action, in appealing to the Federal Government not to make war, had also thought it necessary to appeal to any other Powers or States, asking them to refrain and keep their hands off!

Mr. MASON said the object of Virginia would have been impertectly attained if she had not done so, and in addition to the distinguished Commission sent to the President, she had also sent Judge Robertson to all the separated States, entreating them to forbear any act of hostility.
The motion to print was adopted.

The motion to print was adopted.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) moved to print an

Mr. HEMPHILL (Dem., Texas) proceeded to speak at length. He commenced by a reference to the struggle of the Colonies for independence, and claimed that the States were sovereign and independent before the Constitution was formed, and contended that the delegation of certain powers to the Federal Government oid not impair the sovereignty of a State. The State of Texas exercised all the powers of sovereignty before she came into the Union. He argued that the sovereignty remains in the people of the States, and not in the people of the United States. Therefore, the people could at any time make a new Government, or revoke all their former grants of power to any confederation. Each State can separate from the others at will, with or without cause. The right of secession is a right of national law, and must be among the rights reserved. A State thus expurges the obligations of its citizens to the United States Government, and the State is alone to the United States Government, and the State is alone extra number.

Mr. HEMPHILL (Dem., Texas) proceeded to speak A State thus expurges the obligations of its citizens to the United States Government, and the State is alone responsible. Such an act of a State is no rebellion, and is no cause of war to other States. Texas has found peril instead of safety in the Union, and it is not found peril instead of safety in the Union, and it is not surprising that she shoul! take means to secure her safety. Several States had already withdrawn, and the question is of war or peace. He would not draw a picture of civil war, but argued against coercion, in any shape, of a State. He admitted the power to enforce the laws against individuals but not against sovereign States. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the Constitution to sustain his argument against coercion. He said if civil war must come blood would flow North as well as South. He said that there was no fear of any insurrection, for the slaves would light for their masters. Secession was not a failure of free govern-ment, but two confederacies thus formed would each, in a few years, be more powerful than the present Government.
A message was here received from the House, ar

nouncing the passage of the Kansas bill, with the Senate's amendment. Mr. HEMPHILL continued—He claimed that the

annexation of Texas was necessary to the United States, and that Texas was not responsible for the Mexican war. He claimed that Texas had not re-ceived many benefits from her connection with the Union, and in his judgment she will be constrained to withdraw and resume again her glorious independence. On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the subject was postponed till Wednesday. Several petitions were presented, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.) presented the petition of fourteen thousand citizens of Boston, of various politi-cal opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our National difficulties. The Committee to whom it was National difficulties. The Committee to whom it was intrusted asked it to be presented to the House and read, which was accordingly done. The petition was inclosed in an American flag, and its presentation caused applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston Committee were in the gallery during these pro-

reedings.

The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be

printed.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill). said he had objected to the printing of it.

The SPEAKER said he did not hear his objection.

[Laughter.]
Mr. LOVEJOY—I insist on my objection. Cries of "Too late." The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks it too late.

The SPEARER—The Chart thinks it foo late.

Cries of "Good," and general laughter.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) introduced

Mr. Bigler's proposition, providing for taking a sense
of the people of the several States on certain amendments to the Constitution. He said he would be
willing to send it to any Committee suggested, provided he could be assured they would not strangle it.
Referred to the Select Committee of Five on the Presi-

dent's Message.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Penn.) presented the reso lutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and Union, and but you cannot subdue and subjugate us to your will. Your conquest, if you gain a victory over us, will amount to but liste. You will have to keep a standing army of 100,000 men, costing millions of money, only to keep us in subjection. You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped. We will rise again and again to vindicate our rights and liberty, and to throw off your oppressive and accursed yoke, and we will never cease the strike until our whole white race is extinguished, and our fair land given over to desolation. You will have shipe of war—we may have none. You may blockade our ports and lock up our commerce. But when you shut up our commerce from the looms of that State in such a manner and to such an extent as may be required for the maintenance of the laws, &c.

Mr. Campbell said the resolutions express the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Penn.) presented a joint recolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately for conciliation and

peace,
Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., O.) and others objected.
Mr. FLORENCE remarked that he desired peace,
and thus presented the olive branch.
The proposition was referred to the Select Committee

On motion of Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.), the Committee on the District of Colambia was instructed inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland such portion of the territory ceded as is not necessary for the wants of the Federal Government, the separating line to be the Eastern branch of the Po-

inse River.
The resolution was adopted, after Mr. HINDMAN

(Dem., Ark.) had ineffectually sought to extend the in-quiry into the expediency of retroceding the entire District.

Mr. CRAIGE (Dem., N. C.) asked, but did not ob-tain leave, to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of War how many troops have been ordered the entring the destruction of facts, yet hope to see it reconstructed. Sir, a war is tween the two sections will forever close the door to say that the Southern State, if let alone even after they have formed a South TB Confederacy, will not have them to propositions of reconciliation. Let the North make them, and we will come the facts. The Southern

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) introduced an amendment to John Cochrane's resolutions relative to submitting amendments to the Constitution to the

to submitting amendments to the Constitution to the people of the several States.

Mr. QUARLES (S. Am., Tenn.) presented resolutions of the Tennessee Legi-lature proposing a Convention of delegates from the Slaveholding States at Nashville on the 4th of February, with a view to the settlement of the difficulties on the basis submitted. The last resolution concludes with a recommendation that if no compromises were made, then all the Slaveholding States will unite under the Constitution of the United States, with such amendments as their safety and welfare may suggest.

United States, with such amendments as their salety and welfare may suggest.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VANDEVER (Rep., Iowa) offered a declaratory joint resolution that Congress has no power under the Constitution to Interfere with Slavery under State laws; that whatever may be the powers of the Federals; eryl or a Territorial Government as to Slavery, affords no just grounds for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient to amend the Constitution; and that a Government which cannot execute the laws is not fit to be maintained. Referred to the Special Committee

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., Min.), the Com-

On slotion of Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., Min.), the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the tariff on sugar.

Mr. MORKIS (Dem., III.) offered the following:

"That the members of this House from the Slaveholding States be respectfully requested to submit to the House an ultimatum proposition embracing their views upon the Union and by which they are willing to stand and pledge their respective States to stand, now and hereafter, as a final adjustment."

He moved the previous question, which was greed to, only 29 voting in the Affirmative.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Message from the President:

Message from the President:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Message from the President:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I deem it my duty to sub mit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing officer on which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unbappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guaranties for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next in the City of Washington similar Ommissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess I hall this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned commonwealth we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened, and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entiled, in an eminent determe, to the confidence of the country. The General highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entirled, in an eminent degree, to the confidence of the country. The General Assembly of Virginia have also resolved "that ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina and the other States that have seceded, or shall secrede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States. However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a neurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the Seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the public peace at this, the seat of the Federal Government. If the Seceding States abstain from any and

tect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public leace at this, the seat of the Federal Government. If the Seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated, will no longer exist. Defense, and not aggression, has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning. But while I can enter into no engagement such as that preposed, I cordially commend it to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, perding the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. In am one of those who will never despair of the Repub-lic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. It that that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined

this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memorie her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole ion to her own mass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

[Signed] JAMES BUCHANAN.
WARRINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1861.
The House resumed the consideration of the report of

the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. PKYOR (Dem., Va.), whose speech was mainly deveted to a vindication of the South, assumed that the Union is already dissolved, and he declared that every Union is already dissolved, and he declared that every issue before the country is the alternative of peace or war. By their refusal of concession, and their threats of coercion, he argued that the Republican party were about to involve the country in civil war. In expectation of this catastrophe the South are sustained by the conviction that posterity will acquit them of the conviction that posterity will acquit them of the conviction that posterity will acquit them of responsibility for the consequences. They have failed in no pledge of confederate faith and in no object of confederate duty. The North alone are accountable for the calamities of the country. The South is justified in Secession by other considerations than the wrongs sustained by the Slavery interest, which are the effect of a radical principle of tyranny, which has overthrown the Considerations and established the deep t an of an irresponsible majority. The South is contrading for the principle account. s itution and established the desp t sm of an irresponsible majority. The South is contending for the principles of constitutional freedom, and the rights of self-government, both of which are infringed by the usurpation of the Northern majority. In this sense the cause of the South is the cause of civil liberty, and appeals to universal liberty, and appeals to universal sympathy. The position of the South is still further fortified in the public opinion of the world by her solicitude to redress her grievances peaceably and in the Union. She would accept of any satisfactory guarantee, but the dominant party reject all overtures, and are preparing to enforce submission to their sway. Mr. Prior deprecated a conflict of arms between the States on many considerations which

to their sway. Mr. Prior deprecated a conflict of arms between the States on many considerations which be urged at length. In view of the diverse ideas and interest of the two sections he inculcated the policy of peaceable separation and the establishment of two Republics. In conclusion, he said, instead of vainly essaying to counteract the designs of nature, let us heed the voice of reason instead of hamen ing the rupture of an artificial tie as involving the ruin of all our hopes. Let us lean on the wisdom of Providence, persuaded that as He has already distinguished the epoch of revolution as the most glorious in the annals of America, He intends still further to advance the cause of freedom and civilization by means of another dissevered nationality.

mationality.

Mr. CURTIS (Reg., Iowa) obtained the floor, but yielded it to

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.), to move that the special order te temporarily postponed, in order to take up the Senate's amendment to the bill for the admission of

The rules were suspended-119 against 42. The rules were suspended—119 against 42.

Mr. GROW said five years since a bill was passed for the admission of Kansas. He expressed his dissent to attaching independent legislation to a bill for the admission of a State into the Union; but, nevertheless, he would move the previous question, and, under its operation, the amendment was agreed to. It extends all the laws of the United States not locally inapplica-

all the laws of the United States not locally mapplica-ble over Kansas, and establishes a judicial district. So the bill has passed both Houses. Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.) said, in voting, that, as the late census shows there is the requisite population in Kansas to entitle her to admission under the Kansas Conference bill, he could see no reason why she should not now be admitted as a State, and therefore he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution that the Select Committee of Five, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 7th inst., have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and report from time to time, as the importance of the business on their hands may require.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD moved, and the House suspended the rules, when the resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. STANTON the flouse, under a suppension of the rules—116 against 41—took up the ball for the more efficient organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, by providing for the adminis-

tration to the officers thereof of the usual military oath.

The bill feet with much opposition from the Democratic eide, Mr. GARNETT saying something about thus establishing a practorian goard here before the assembling of the Virginia Committee.

Mr. SICK LES (Dem., N. Y.) considered the bill a gratuitous impeachment of the loyalty of Virginia and Maryland to the Union, and implying danger of an attention to the Committee of the Commit

tempt on this Capitol from those States.

Mr. LEACH (Dem., N. C.) would give no vote calculated to increase sectional excitement, and therefore opposed the bill.

The bill was passed—119 against 42.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board held a regular meeting on Monday even-ing, Mr. Jones, the President, in the chair. There was a large lobby attendance.

The PRESIDENT offered a resolution to repeal the or-

was a large lobby attendance.

The President offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance creating the office of Assistant Health Wardens, adopted at the close of the last Common Council. It was laid over, by 12 yeas to 11 mays.

A resolution was adopted calling for information from the City Inspector, as to the number of loads of street manure rold during last year, the amount of money received for the same, the locations of the several dumping grounds, &c.

A score of resolutions and petitions for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, were referred to the Committee on Salanies and Offices.

A petition was received, signed by 19 residents of Morrisania, Westchester County, praying that said town be annexed to the City and County of New-York; that the treets and avenues be laid out, graded, and numbered to correspond with those of the city, and that a sufficient supply of Croton water be furnished, &c. The paper was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered a resolution directing the County Clerk to inform the Board of the number of persons belding the effice of Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, the name of such persons, when appointed, and the names of those whose term of office has expired. Adopted.

Mr. LENT submitted a resolution directing the City Inspector to report to the Board the expense of cleaning the estreets of the city during the year 1880; also, the cost of removing ashes, garbage, &c. Adopted.

Mr. LENT also offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report the expenses incurred during the year 1860 in aftering, repairing, and built-

Street Commissioner to report the expenses incurred during the year 1860 in altering, repairing, and build-ing houses for the use of the Fire Department, which

Mr. SMITH presented a resolution requesting the City Inspector to cause the removal of snow, &c., from the front of all public brildings and places, engine houses, and court-rooms. Adopted.

By resolution of Mr. LENT, the Committee on Ordi-

maces were directed to report an ordinance to prohibit the throwing of salt in the streets by the railroad companies.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Controller

submitted a report, furnishing the names, residences, and the amount of salary received by each of the employees in the Finance Department. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Controller sent in a communication in reply to a

The Controller sent in a communication in reply to a resolution inquiring what action he had taken in reference to the settlement of the West Washington Market property with the State or its lessees. He says that the matter was finally settled on the 25th ult, by the payment to the lessees the sum of \$500,000 in stocks anthorized by the act of 1860, to be issued for that purpose. The subject had been fully discussed by the Controller and Corporation Counsel, and they concurred that the best interests of the city would be subserved by making the settlement. The release of the property of the State is now the subject of negotiation between the Commissioners of the Land-Office and the Finance Department. The document was ordered to be printed.

Finance Department. The document was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the employees in his office. He states that has made no registry of the persons upon whose recommendation said employees were appointed, not anticipating such a requirement would be made by the Common Conneil; but there are no sinecures in his department. The names, residences, and the amount of salary received by each of the employees were also submitted. During the reading of the communication, Mr. Barker offered the following resolution, which created considerable merriment:

Remitted. That the City Inspector be directed to report to this Beard whether an ash-cart could be put to work, provided the entire Beard should recommend it, or whether it is requisite that the signature of an Alderman should be obtained.

After the reading, Mr. Barker asked leave to with-

After the reading, Mr. BARNEY asked leave to with-

draw it, which was granted.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Brandon, Hogan, and

Similar communications were received from the Street Department, Judge Hilton of the Common Pleas, and Justice Ball. They were referred to the

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE-A FUSION INDORSEMENT.

There was a large meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, composed of the relics of the late Fusion and Breckinridge parties, for the purpose of aiding compromise generally, and especially the Crittenden species of that genus. The meeting was called to order by Elijah who nominated for President of the . Depender Ogden, which nomination was concurred

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and approved, including most of the prominent Democrats of the city. The resolutions, which were numerous and long, avowed a readiness to protect Slavery in all the Territories, acknowledged the divine se of Slavery, and demanded its continuance until human labor" could be substituted for "slave labor,"

"human labor" could be substituted for "elave labor," placing the Secession Ordinances on a par with the Personal Liberty bills in point of illegality, pledging the support of New York to the President elect, and in ally indorsing the Crittenden Compromise.

James T. Brady, eq., was introduced, and commenced by saying that the South had not done justice to the Northern Democracy. He did not appear to think the election of Mr. Lincoln just cades for a dissolution of the Union, and said he knew many Republicans who hated the Abolitionists. Referring to the Republican party he asked: If this Republican party really thought the colored man had equal rights, why should they wish to give him freedom from bondage may more than freedom of suffrage! Go even with Phillips, with Seward, who was now whiming and qualing in fear of the evil results of his exertions years ago in constructing a Northern party, now reyears ago in constructing a Northern party, now re-treating from the consequences of triumph. [Cheers.] This Presidential election did not justify the South in saying that there is any predilection here in favor of Al olition ism.

folitionism.

Mr. Brady, throughout, went in for maintaining the Union. Speeches were also made by Mr. HIRAS WALERIDGE, the Hon, HENRY M. HYDE, and Mr. Mc Manox, Mayor Wood's Private Secretary. Severa letters were read. A proposition to send three Com missioners to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louis iana, and Mississippi, to confer with Delegates representing the people of those States in regard to a settlement of the difficulty was adopted, and Messrs. James T. Brady, Cornelius R. Garretson, and the Hon. Appleton Oaksmith were appointed the Commissioners. While Mayor Wood's private Secretary was speaking the neeting thinned out, until there was left only a small party, who wound up the affair by hissing the speaker down. iana, and Mississippi, to confer with Delegates repre

TAMMANY DELEGATION TO THE STATE CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

The Tammany Convention, consisting of the sam number of Delegates from each Ward as constitute the General Committee, met at Tammany Hall last even ing, to elect representatives to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Albany next Thursday, the 31st inst. There was a full attendance, and but few of the Delegates were members of the General Comof the Delegates were memoers of the General Com-mittee. Wilson SMALL was elected Chairman, with Geo. H. E. Lynch and E. C. McConnell, Secretaries, WM. D. KENNLDY made a brief address, stating the objects of the meeting, and moved that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to report a set of resolutions and the names of representatives to the Albany Convention.

The Committee having been selected, a recess of 30

minutes was taken, at the end of which time they re ported the following resolutions and names of pers and the report was unanimously adopted, that part of the resolutions declaring in favor of insisting on an unqualified recognition of the Tammany Delegates as rep escaling the only Democratic organization of the city alling out hearty applause:

alling out hearly appliance:

If Decemb, We learn that an attempt will be made by an irreghar political association of this city to take advantage of the apreacting State Convention to obtain some recognition as an
approximation, in eleation of the right of Tanmany Mail as the
gight representative body of the Democracy of the City and
bondy of New Yerk, existing for more than ferty years, thereafree, That while we most earnestly unite in the patriotic

headers. That while we most earnestly units in the patriotic seminonic which stipmated the movement for the approaching State Convention, and sincerely trust that its deliberations may be crowned with sincees, we cannot consent to sacrifice our rights as an association in whole or in part, and thereby allow a precedent to be established leading only to perretual mischief at distributions; this Convention, therefore, as in duty bound to fully represent the views and opinions of its constituency, hereby instructs its delegates selected to represent the Democracy of the Courty of New York at the Albany Convention to respectfully but finnly resist any strempt to deprive them of their just rights and privileges as the representatives of the regular organization of the Democracic party of this county, and to submit to no surpender or compromise whatever of this right; and that if such

Topress sitation be not awarded to them, they withdraw entirely from said Convention, and take such action in regard to the questions before, the country as they may deem expedient.

Heatised. That the delegates elected be requested to meet at the Belaven He see, Albeny, at 9 a.m., o. the 31st January.

REFIGURE ARMATIVESTO THE ALBEST CONVENTION.

Dist. I.—Job a Van Buren,
Je an McKeon.

Villiam Miner,

Dist. X.—J. W. Chandler.

William Miner,	Dist. AJ. W. Changier,
A. J. McCarty.	John Wheeler,
Diet. II John Clancy,	Bernard Reilly,
Angust Belmont,	George Ruster.
Morgan Jones,	Diet. XISamuel Tilden,
George P. Bickford.	Andrew Mount,
Jist. IIIHiram Walbridge,	John Hardy,
John Kelly.	Peter B. Stweeny.
	Dist. XIIWm. A. Kobbi.
The same of the sa	Wesley Smith,
Semuel F. Barger.	Mansheid Lovell,
Dist. IV Matthew T. Brennso,	Charles C. Lowe.
Oswel Ottenderier, .	Charles C. Dawes
Wm. H. Harlbut,	Dist. XIIIC, L Morrell
· John Harrison.	Missiael Comolly,
Dist. V Joshus J. Henry,	Peter Masterson,
Sam. J. Montgomery,	Thos Jones, jr.
Wilson G. Hurt.	Dist. XIV John T. Hoffman,
Samuel B. Garvin.	Isaac Bell, jr.,
Disf. VL-Elijah F. Purdy,	Edward Cooper,
Michael Corcoran.	Wm. McMurray.
John J. Bradley,	Dist. XV Rich'd B. Counolly,
George Debenham.	Geo. W. McLean,
Dist. VII Wm. D. Kennedy,	S. L. M. Barlow,
Philip W. Engs,	John Murphy.
	Dist. XVI Nathan F. Graves,
John Nash.	Jeremiah Towle.
Dist. VIIINelson Taylor.	Joseph B. Tulty.
Wm. M. 7 weed.	John H. McCabe.
Gus. W. Smith,	Dist. XVIIChas. O'Conor.
James J. Reilly.	Daniel E. Sickles.
Dist. IX James T. Brady,	Bartlett Smith,
James S. Thayer,	Thomas C. Fields.
opmes to runjer,	2.49mai C. Pietos.

THE ABSON WIFE-POISONING CASE.

The trial of Wm. Absen of Communipaw, charged with the murder of his wife by administering poison, was commenced in the Hudson County Court yesterday forenoon, Judge Ogden and Associate Justices Fink

forenoon, Judge Ogden and Associate Justices Fink and Pope presiding. The Court-room and gallery were densely crowded. District-Attorney J. W. Scudder and Attorney-General Wm. L. Dayton appeared on the part of the State, and A. O. Zabriskie and Gen. E. V. R. Wright for the defense.

The pri-oner was brought into Court at 11½ o'clock. He looked a little pale and his eyes were restive, otherwise his appearance did not indicate that he was about to be placed upon trial for so dreadful a crime. It is said that Mr. Abson feels quite confident of an honorable acquittal.

able acquittal.

Upon the panel of 48 jurors being called, six of them

Upon the panel of 48 jurors being called, six of them were found to be absent. Judge Ogden thereupon imposed the full extent of the fine upon them and directed the Sheriff to collect the same. Some three hours were occupied in selecting the jury, quite a number having been rejected by the defense, and others having been set aside on the ground of being opposed to capital punishment.

Bistrict Attorney Sendder then presented the case before the Jury, he said, Mr. Wm. Abson was to be tried for the crime of nundering his wife; he resided in Communipaw hous, in Bergen, and was engaged in the profession of gardener; on the morning of the 9th of November last; some of the neighbors were called in between 2 and 3 o'clock, a. m., and found Mrs. Abson dead; no person was with her irom 9 o'clock the night before until her death except Mr. Abson, he would prove that Mr. Abson had threatened his wife's life on different occasions; that he was on intingate terms with a servant girl named Julia Kennedy, and that he had a motive for killing his wife; that Dr. 1 cath was called in and prescribed some Dovers powders; that Mr. Abson, according to his own admission, gave his wife a powder along the o'clock in the evening, and she soon after went into convol jons; he gave another powder at 12 o'clock, which threw her in a till worse sparm so much so that the wife rose up and attempted to seize her nushand by the throat; he would prove that the powders given by Mr. Abson to his wife were strychmos, and exaced her death.

Charlotte brandt, a young lady residing nextdoor to Mr. Abson to his wife were strychmos, and exaced her death.

The withtees, being somewhat nervous, was allowed to leave

mue, and caused her death.
Charlotte firandt, a young lady residing nextdoor to Mr. Abson testified that she was called into Mr. Abson's about 20 minutes to 3 a.m. on the morning of her death.
The witness, being somewhat nervous, was allowed to leave the witness stand for the present.
Mr. Mary Bloy testified—I reside at Communipaw, and have resided there eight years, was acquainted with Mrs. Abson at or seven years, I was at Mrs. Abson's house on the morning of her death; went there about 20 minutes to 3, by request of their closest daughter, Ellinabeth; when I went up stairs, I tasked Mr. A. why he did not call me before she died, and he said he could not seve her; we remained there until about 6 c'olock; Mrs. Steele came about half an hour after I went in; Elliabeth was in the room with us; when I first went there Mr. Abson was in the room with us; when I first went there Mr. Abson did in it; he said she took a fit at 1; o'clock and died in it, he said she took a fit at 1; o'clock and died in it, he said she took a fit at 1; o'clock and died in it, he said she took a fit time went to Mr. Abson's allowed the second time about 8 o'clock in the morning, and found the door up stais locked; Mrs. Robinson was with us; we then went home, and I did not return sign until evening on Friday; saw one powder on the mantle piece in the room where Mrs. Abson was lying; Mr. Abson opened the powder; Mrs. Steel tasted of it, and Mr. Abson burned it; Mrs. Steel said; was bitter; I was there when the body was laid out; Mrs. Steel and and Charlotte trant washed the body. Mr. Abson was processed it was bitter; I was there when the body was laid out; Mrs. Steel and and Charlotte trant washed the body. Mr. Abson to years and six mostlins; believe she went from there to Jersey (lity; saw Mrs. Abson last before her death on Thursday morning; believe Mrs. Abson was lying; Mr. Abson opened the powder; Mrs. Abson was lying with which medidine outle be administered in Ar. Abson was lated to the Mrs. Abson was lowed to the was alone with h

abortions.

gaset Moore testified—I live down in the woods at Green
I lived on Mr. Abson's land this six years. I went down Margaret Moore testified—I live down in the woods at Green-ville; I lived on Mr. Abson's land this six years; I went down to Mr. Abson's on Friday morning, after Mrs. Abson died. Eliza-beth told me that Mr. Abson was in New-York; Elizabeth told me that her father locked the door and had the key; when Mr. Abson returned, Mr. Speer, the undertaker, and Mrs. Abson's hir ther came, and we all went up stairs; Mr. Bennet (Mrs. Ab-son's brother; said to Mr. Abson, "You have got your wish at last; you told me last Saturday that Mrs. Abson would not live until Christmar; that she would never go down stairs until she went feet foremost;" Mr. A. said, "I f I would abnot you you amow it would serve you right;" Mr. Abson said, last. Summer, ow it would serve you right;" Mr. Abson said, last Sammer, the would put an end to Mrs. A.'s existence, and would do it slily that the doctors could not find it out, he told me this in house where I live; this was in reply to a question by me as how Mrs. Abson was the said she wished to die, and he would an end to her existence if he could, I need to go to Mr. Abson was the said; and it is summer Mr. and Mrs. covery week to wash; one time last Summer Mr. and Mrs. on had a little difficulty; I could hear the noise arguing the not know what they were saying, except that Mr. Abson (in away, I do not want you here;" this was after what happened in my house.

At 6 p. m. the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The petit jurors not on this case were discharged until Monday morning next.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The newly arrived garrison of Fort Hamilton have acceeded in making things look ship shape. The uarters were running out of gear, being so long idle, out fifty hardy soldiers will not be a great while putting hem in trim. The doings of four General Courts Martial, one at

Fort Ridgeley, one at Fort Leavenworth, and two at other posts have been submitted to the War Department. It has been decided not, under any circumstances, to

diminish the present strength of Federal troops in the National Capital. There are now nearly 200 United States Marines in the neighborhood, and a large force of regular soldiers. All the men that can be spared from Navy Yards, and Northern military posts, will be sent

The Norfolk people are loudly complaining that only 100 men are employed in their yard, while the Germantown and Merrimack need refitting. The authoriries think these vessels are far advanced enough to occupy Portsmouth just now. They will not be hurried. A letter received yesterday, however, states that the Merrimack is to be equipped forthwith. We have news from the United States steamer Da-

cotah, now on her way to join the East India squadron, to Oct. 29. She had reached Mauritius from Cape Town, was taking in coal and provisions, and would sail in a few days for her destination. A small proportion of the money due to the Brooklyn

abovers has been received. The St. Mary's crew have been wretchedly abused by landsharks, in consequence of their not being able "to pay their way." Advices by the Niagara report the arrival of the

United States steam-frigate (flagship) Richmond at Gaeta, Italy. She saluted the old Neapolitan flug, which caused some dissatisfaction to the Sardinians. The storeship Release had sailed for Boston with inva-Capt. Watson, U. S. N., who was in command of the

marines at Pensacola when the Navy Yard at that place was surrendered to the Floridians, arrived in this city vesterday, and visited Capt. Brevoort at the Navy Yard. His account of the seizure of the Yard is substantially she same as that already published. He says the maines and officers of the Pensacola Yard are on board the storeship Supply, and that they may be expected here in a few days.

Garden were well filled last night to see Mr. Forrest and Mr. Booth in "Richelieu." Mr. Forrest's pertermance was very uneven-in some points great, but as a whole not so good as we have seen him in it. In danger he was the cool, self-possessed master of fate; but in the closet and alone he indulged in vehement declamation quite unnatural to any man under such circometances. His deep, strong voice was not toned

down to the broken accents of the octogenarian, but too frequently rose into the thunder-tones of the Gladiator. While his make up was excellent and his gait perfect, h's gesticulation with the asms belied the simulatio aged weakness, and his frequent proud and powerful physical expansions destroyed the illusions of gray hairs and wrinkles. But the sword scene, the curse of Rome, and some other points, were given with great effect. The andience were not so lavish of applause as in "Damon" and some of his other favorite efforts; yet he was loudly called forth at the end of the fourth. act, and at the close of the piece. The play was unusually well-mounted, and introduced some excellent Lew scenery. It will be repeated on Wednesday

night. We have recently spoken of Mr. Booth's " Richelieu." He looks and plays more of the crafty states-man than Mr. Forrest does, and his voice is under better control; but it too often plays him the trick of falling into the youthful and musical elecution of Hamlet and Romeo, forgetful of the tottering steps of the old man. If Forrest has more dignity of bearing, Booth has greater mental electricity, and oftener evokes sympathetic feeling from the listener, and consequently gets more frequent applause. His "business" differs considerably from that of his brother star, and he makes or attempts many more " points." But each has his army of admirers, and we recommend those who may be in doubt as to the question of superiority in this great character, to see both and judge for themselves. Mr. Booth will repeat the performance this

It is worthy of remark that the political sentiments n the play are eagerly caught up and most enthusistically applauded, the greatest point being where Richelieu says, "Put up the sword; States may be saved This evoked nine cheers, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs and every available method of indorsement.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON.

The following letter from Major Robert Anderson, written in Fort Sumter, to a friend in this city (says The Cincinnati Commercial), two days after the South Carolinians fired upon the Star of the West, is a plain, soldier-like statement of his position when that outrage took place, and will give great satisfaction to the admirers of the Major and the friends of the Union. It clears up at once a cloud of conjectures, and gives information that will be gratefully received by the counry. It embodies the first authentic intelligence that has reached the public concerning the reasons for the fact that the batteries of Fort Sumter were not opened upon the South Carolinians on the 9th inst.: " FORT SUMTER, Jan. 11, 1861.

"Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. I was sorely tempted to open my battery, but, perhaps fortunately, for the chance of having matters settled without blood-hed. I could not have toached the battery that opened upon her, and my defenses were just then in such a condition that I could not have onesed the war. I am now nearly read. The recoluwere just then in such a condition that I could not have opened the war. I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this work was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's bard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in time of war—but, though small in number, I feel strong in the confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may threaten.

"Yours, sincerely, "ROBERT ANDERSON." FAMINE FUND FOR KANSAS.

SIXTH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MR. HYATT.

titieste for "the remainder of the contribution of the people of this town " \$30 has been sent to Gen. Pome-

Geo. B. Chase...
D. B. C., Philadelphia...
Per Alfred Peck, Jewett, N. Y., "contributed by the

Jotham Meriam, Clappville, Masa., by Postmaster's col collections.

Hon. S. E. Sewall, Boston, \$10; A Friend \$50, and A

Friend \$10. 70 00 N. Y. Sun, for Barnum's Tickets. 10 50 N. Y. Times, for Barnum's Tickets..... Overpaid on tickets at TRIBUNE.....

C. W. Wicker, North Ferriaburgh, Vt..... \$10; Jonathan Darrow \$1, and H. W. Hart \$1, and says, "May the above small amount relieve some poor

A Friend, Troy, Pa.

G. Lenden \$3; Kansas \$1; the Rev. J. Hugg, Millville, N. J., \$2... Per L. Kauffman, Collection of Bethel Church, Mechanic

Pa., a New-Year's gift "for the relief of the Kansas

of Waterford borough, Erie Co., Ps.

'er H. W. Smedler, collections "in the Presbyterian Church in Carmel, and in the Presbyterian Congrega-Kansas."...
Ansonia, Ct." a mite for the Kansas sufferers....

An Old Lady, Montrose, Penn...... 2 00 S. B. Loomis and a few friends, Litchfield, N. Y. 21 00 A Friend of Kansas. 1 00

8. D. Beach.
Cyrus Steer, Daniel Winsor, and Minerva Winsor, Spring-field Center, N. Y.

John Loveland, Pilisbero, Penn., for "a few friends, who have read with interest and sympathy the accounts of suffering that come up from that unhappy Territory". 10 00 Amount received by me since last acknowledgment (Dec.

31, 1860). New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. THADDEUS HYAT The Kansas Relief Committee acknowledge the receipt of clothing and other articles, as follows, at their room, No. 25 Cooper Institute, which have been forwarded to Gen. Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas:

warded to Gen. Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas:

From Andrew Alexander and others. No. 133 Eight avenue, 1 case of shoes, value \$102; Fuller & Brox., No. 36 Warron street, 1 case of shoes, value \$102; R. W. Freeman, No. 16 Broadway, 2 coats, value \$102; W. D. Sewall, No. 234 West Thirtieth street, clothing, value \$101; Mrs. Newcomb, No. 166 Twenty-first street, clothing, value \$101; A Lady in Brocklyn, cloth and clothing, value \$14; Mrs. Newcomb, No. 166 Twenty-first street, clothing, value \$10. A Lady in Brocklyn, cloth and clothing, value \$14; S. Norris, Brocklyn, clothing, value \$7; Henry Hege, North Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; Gen. Steer, Hartford, Conn., bax of clothing, value \$100; No. 468 Eighth avenue, clothing, value \$200; A. Wittne, S. B. B., No. 458 West I wenty-third street, clothing, &c., value \$300; "A Friend," clothing, value \$310; "A From Urange, N. J., bundle of clothing, value \$300; "A Friend," clothing, value \$300; "A Friend," clothing, value \$300; "A Friend," clothing, value \$300; "A Donor, clothing, value \$300; "An J. West Lighteenth street, barrel of clothing, value \$310; Mrs. George Fisher, No. 131 West I thirty eighth street, clothing, value \$101; A Donor, clothing the steet, clothing, value \$100; A E. Knupp, Poulturey, Vt., cloth, value \$101; Muss. George Fisher, No. 131 West I thirty eighth street, clothing, value \$101; Mrs. George Fisher, No. 131 West I thirty eighth street, clothing, value \$100; Day of Sching, value \$400; Mrs. Retry, valu

We call attention to a collection of books on Art, Poetry and Shakespearian literature, the sale of which

THE RICHELIEUS. - Both Niblo's and the Winter

is advertised by Messre Bangs, Merwin & Co.